

THE NATIONAL REPUBLICAN.

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NATIONAL REPUBLICAN,

Washington, D. C.

NEW YORK OFFICE.

The New York office of THE NATIONAL REPUBLICAN is at Room 65, Tribune building, where files of THE NATIONAL REPUBLICAN and all necessary information relating to advertisements can be obtained.

LONDON AND PARIS.

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Per Month..... \$1.50

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Per Year..... 15.00

BRANCH OFFICES.

The following is a list of the branch offices in

Washington. Others will be added hereafter:

W. S. BROWN'S NEWS STAND at the ARLINGTON

HOTEL, WILLIAM'S HOTEL, and METROPOLITAN

HOTEL.

ROBERT & QUINN'S NEWS STAND, NATIONAL HOTEL

B. F. QUINN, ST. JAMES HOTEL.

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R. B. FERGUSON, Drugist, corner Second and

Pennsylvania avenue, S. E.

E. E. LEWIS, Drugist, corner Fourteenth and F

streets.

G. G. C. SMITH, Drugist, corner Fourteenth and

New York avenue.

W. F. SCALA, Drugist, 200 East Capitol street.

H. A. JOHNSON, Drugist, corner Tenth and O

streets northwest.

S. SLATER'S Clear Store, corner H and First

streets northwest.

MONDAY, APRIL 2, 1883.

Every effort is being made to have THE NATIONAL REPUBLICAN delivered early and promptly in all parts of the city. Persons who do not receive their paper, or who have any cause of complaint, will oblige by notifying the office, either in person or by postal card.

The Weather To-Day.

For the middle Atlantic states, including the District of Columbia, fair weather in northern portions, occasional rain or snow followed by partly cloudy weather in southern portions, northerly to easterly winds, slight rise in temperature, rising followed by falling barometer.

W. S. BROWN'S NEWS STAND, National Hotel, B. F. QUINN, ST. JAMES HOTEL, BROWN HOUSE NEWS STAND, EMERY HOUSE NEWS STAND, AMERICAN HOUSE NEWS STAND, W. S. THOMSON'S NEWS STAND, C. H. FICKLIN'S NEWS STAND, Georgetown, J. BRADY ADAMS' NEWS STAND, C. R. HEDDER, Drugist, 1515 Fourteenth street, R. B. FERGUSON, Drugist, corner Second and Pennsylvania avenue, S. E., E. E. LEWIS, Drugist, corner Fourteenth and F streets, G. G. C. SMITH, Drugist, corner Fourteenth and New York avenue, W. F. SCALA, Drugist, 200 East Capitol street, H. A. JOHNSON, Drugist, corner Tenth and O streets northwest, S. SLATER'S Clear Store, corner H and First streets northwest.

To Railway Travelers.

Persons who are traveling on any railway 100 or from Washington and cannot get THE NATIONAL REPUBLICAN will confer a favor by making it known to this office, either personally or by postal card.

HEADLINES in the Atlanta Constitution: "Tilden's Revival—The Candidate of 1876 Turns Up Ready for Contingencies—His Health is Good, His State is Democratic, It Needs a Leader, Tilden's Grip is Firm, and He Will Sit Up with the Delegates to the Democratic Convention of 1883." Hark, from the toasts!

GEN. BUTLER spoke his piece at Providence on Saturday evening for William Sprague. It consisted largely of an account of Sprague's law suits. [This was safe ground for a presidential candidate. Speaking of presidential candidates and issues, the question arises: Which will worry the democracy the most, Butler as an aspirant or the tariff as an issue?]

THAT must have been a terrible struggle which resulted in killing the press gag bill in the New York legislature. The onslaught was led by Mr. Michael C. Murphy, of New York city, and was participated in by every member of both parties in the house. If the newspapers choose to reward Mr. Murphy for killing this friendless legislative orphan, so; if not, let them kill the next one themselves.

THE interview with Commissioner West in another column will be read with interest, as was that of Commissioner Edmunds. The people can now understand exactly what each side to the controversy stands upon. These gentlemen do not seem to be so very greatly exasperated with each other after all, although each has a decided opinion. It will be observed that Gen. West disclaims any personal grievance in the matter.

THE New York Sun administers what are popularly known as "its" to Mr. William D. Howells and Mr. Henry James on their pretense to having produced a novel sort of novel known as the "New American Novel." The Sun thinks these gentlemen weak, foolish, and uninteresting. It says: "Mr. Howells and Mr. James are merely clever men of talent of a limited range, who write with an ever-present anxiety to secure the good opinion of a small circle of admirers. They lack the spontaneity which is a distinguishing quality of genius, and are too timid and too self-conscious to produce great and lasting literary work of an imaginative kind."

THE central coalition organ asserts, with some degree of emphasis, that "the republican party of the north has as a body rejoined in the emancipation of Virginia from bourbon thralldom." When and where did that rejoicing "as a body" take place? How did our contemporary get exclusive possession of the information?—Washington Post.

The rejoicing took place on the fourth day of March, 1881, when William Mahone defied the bourbon senatorial caucus on the floor of the United States senate. The republican party of the north rejoiced as a body throughout the land, and we obtained our information through the newspapers. Besides this rejoicing as a body, the republican party of the north rejoiced through their representatives in the senate when the republican sena-

torial caucus unanimously declared in favor of Harry Riddleberger, a Virginia readjuster and ex-confederate anti-bourbon, for sergeant-at-arms of the body in which he is now entitled to a seat. And then the rejoicing was participated in by President Garfield, who caused a magnificent bouquet of flowers to be placed on Gen. Mahone's desk on the morning after his speech in the senate to show his appreciation of the gallantry and patriotism of the new apostle of equal rights from the south. Are you answered, modest minion of the Massesites?

Our Eight-Page Constituency.

The advertising columns of THE NATIONAL REPUBLICAN, crowded as they are and have been with the carols of Washington business houses, might be pointed at as offering a somewhat comprehensive answer to the croakers who have had so much to say about this being "a four-page constituency." The city and its merchants are prospering. The old notion that because the seat of government is located here commercial interests are out of the question has faded away, and the city has advanced a long way toward that importance to which it is entitled as a center of supply to a large and rich territory. Those Washington people who have permitted themselves to fall in with the injurious idea promulgated by congressmen and the strangers who come here to attend upon congress, that there is no business done after congress adjourns, are invited to reconcile with that idea, if they can, the facts that congress is not in session and that trade was never before so good as it is in the present spring. The truth is that only a small percentage of the business transacted by the merchants of the place is brought to them by these people. The substantial trade of the city comes from its permanent population and the population of a rich and populous tributary country to the south and west of us. People living in this country no longer think it necessary to go to Baltimore for their goods. Since THE NATIONAL REPUBLICAN met the needs of its public by taking on a metropolitan form and spirit, and pushing out along the lines leading through the territory in question, a vast and important change has come quietly about. The newspaper has received the most generous support and welcome in the city and out of it, by which it has been enabled to bring buyer and seller together in new and mutually profitable relationships. The business men of Washington have been as prompt to avail themselves of its mediocrity as their customers have been glad to buy it for its intrinsic excellence as a journal. Emphatically, this is an eight-page constituency, and one that thoroughly appreciates this eight-page, thoroughgoing, and in all ways model newspaper.

The Faction of Defenders.

In the days when the republican party had no doubt of its right to live, when it represented ideas and followed great leaders, it had grand triumphs. When, in 1860, it was but the instrumentality of the people who would no longer submit to the government owned by a single material interest it made Abraham Lincoln president, and re-elected him while yet the resistance to his first election was unsubdued. In 1868 it vindicated the cause of the union by giving the hero of the war all but 80 of the electoral votes, and in 1872 it rebuked the slanders of him by giving him 390 of the 366 electoral votes. From the date of Grant's second election until now—commencing with Mr. Blaine's motion in December, 1873, to investigate the Credit Mobilier and coming down to the latest inquiries as to the relations of guano to diplomacy in Chili and Peru—the people have been appealed to to reward with their support some republican who has caught some other republican robbing hen roosts or sucking eggs. "Ours," complacently said a republican member on the floor of the house, "is the only party which has ever punished its thieves," referring at the time to the members charged with having been bribed by Oakes Ames. Proudly have statesmen of this pattern boasted of the party thieves, as though these were acting in their party capacity and were being punished by patriots at the party's hurt, in the same noble spirit of justice which made the Roman magistrate inflict a cruel punishment upon his offending son.

So common did it become for such individuals to descend on the total depravity of the republican party, and to base upon their unsupported assertions an argument for having the government placed under their control, that thousands of unthinking people believed their monstrous tales and went over to the opposition. These defamers now offer to take the republican party itself in charge and to convince the people that it ought to be further intrusted with power. If it would harbor such vermin it ought to be ground to powder.

It suffered defeat last fall because it refused to defend itself. The torrents of filthy obloquy which poured out of the journalistic sewers upon the republican candidates was said by those who raised the sewer gates to be a necessary tonic for the party, and the metaphoric gases which accompanied it were said to be healthful breezes laden with the true ozone. They fooled us to the top of our bent. It is time to take issue with these enemies. The republican party cannot live at all if it is to live only by the permission of that low grade of journalism which gives public men the choice of being either owned and dishonorably used or foully slandered by the desperadoes who infest it.

If the party would repeat its grand victory of 1872 let it appeal to the people, as it did then, on the ground of just services, good character, good doctrine, and good aims, and not, as it has lately done, base its claims on professed rottenness and the leadership of its slanders. If any considerable portion of what forms the common staple of metropolitan newspaper comment on republican men, measures, and purposes is true, the word "republican" ought to be blotted from the language, and every man who ever figured in the party ought to be held up to public execration. If the party is fit to live, then its defamers are to be denounced instead of accepted as counselors.

The republicans who refused to vote in New York last fall were divided between those

who were inflamed by the false assertion that the President had tried to dictate, and those who felt that the assault was met with calm endurance rather than with vigorous defense and counter attack. The party went down at the first blow, and made no further sign.

This should not again be so. The schemers who slaughtered Judge Folger to spite the President are now cooking up a plan, which they label "harmony," for seizing the party organization for 1884. They want national delegates and electors. They have not the most remote idea of trying to save the state. They sent to rule in order to ruin! Let none mistake their treacherous purpose. They should not be allowed to succeed.

Who Are the "Tradepeople?"

If the angonians of New York and a few other cities are bent upon making themselves distasteful rather than funny, they can do it in no more certain way than by encouraging their truly British newspapers to persist in talking about "tradepeople." The reports of the Vanderbilt hall, and the wake of gossip that is following it, are full of this most caddish word, caddishly applied. When the English meaning of it is realized, the full import of its use here will become clear. In England, where classes are and immemorably have been accepted, it is well enough. But here the case is different. That people who have things to sell, and who make a living by selling them, should be publicly covered with contumely and treated as an inferior class by people who get in trade the money upon which they build their only claim to superiority of blood and brains and breeding, is almost too ridiculous to be annoying; but the cool impudence with which it is done, and the matter-of-course loftiness with which their journals do it for them, may wear out the ridiculous side of it, after a little. The American people who buy and sell are not "hinds." They do not ring at the servant's door, nor eringe to those who have retired from buying and selling; they are not anxious for a court to be established, but if one were to be set up, they would probably have as much to say concerning it as the bluest-blooded scap-boller's son on Manhattan island.

New York in the Past.

The republicans have carried the state of New York at all but two of the seven presidential elections held since the formation of the republican party. The two exceptions were in 1868 when Grant was the candidate, and in 1876 when Hayes was the candidate. It is a recognized historical fact that the Tweed gang stuffed the Seymour electors in 1868, so that in reality the New York republicans have never been honestly defeated at any presidential election except that of 1876, when Tilden carried the state against Hayes. Of the state elections exclusive of the presidential years, the democrats have carried eleven out of nineteen.

It is a curious fact that New York never sustains an administration in the middle of its term. In 1862, in the heat and fury of the civil war, the administration of Mr. Lincoln was defeated. Andrew Johnson's administration was defeated in 1868 despite the prestige of great names. The democrats carried the state in the middle of each of Grant's terms, and Hayes was defeated in 1878 by a republican majority of over seventy thousand, the main struggle being over the election of assemblymen who were to choose a senator. The democratic majority of last year completes the list, showing that no president has been sustained in the middle of his term since the present division of parties began.

Mr. Lincoln carried the state in 1864 after having lost it in 1862. General Grant carried it overwhelmingly in 1872 against the shrieks of the Tribune, then the leading democratic organ, although with the Tribune on his side he had failed to be sustained in 1870.

THE following dispatch dated March 30 appears in Saturday's New York Tribune: Mr. Blaine in good health.—The dull season has evidently set in. Sensational dispatches have been sent out from Washington to-day stating that Mr. Blaine is very ill. As usual this announcement is made at a time when he is particularly well.

The following personal notice appears in the same issue of the Tribune: Mr. James G. Blaine is confined to his room in Washington with a severe attack of the gout.

Now, between these two unequal fires why doom us thus to hover? Will the Tribune kindly have its correspondent ascertain which, if either, of its two published statements is true?

SALMI MORSE has destroyed his own prominence by overcoming his opponents. His "Passion Play," as finally performed in New York last Friday, was voted for by those who saw it. Again, the snark was a boobyism.

It is seldom that a funeral is stopped in the middle to change preachers, though it happened at the Twelfth street Methodist church, when the body of Mr. Ford was the subject for Christian rites of burial.

ACCORDING to the Courier-Journal the aristocracy of Pennsylvania draws the line at Dukes. The aristocracy of Pennsylvania must have lost its pistol.

THE Boston Herald, after a careful inspection, reports that Winter is not, as generally supposed, lingering. He is frozen to his seat.

MARCH went out nasty. However, March went out—and the fact carries its own consolation.

They Suggest Their Own Inference.

It is announced by cable to-day that the capture yesterday of men with infernal machines by the English police was "timely." We should say so. These discoveries are always "timely"—so timely, indeed, that one might almost believe that there was an understanding between the police and the carriers of infernal machines as to the "time" the arrest would be made—and especially as no one ever hears that the men arrested are punished.

Now Let Virginia Go Die.

The fact that the British newspapers are very angry because the supreme court of the United States will not interfere to compel Virginia officials to recognize the state bonds, has caused a great sensation among the newspaper editors and journalists anglophobes of New York. Some of them have already hastened to discover all connections with Virginia.

THE MAN ON THE AVENUE.

Small Talk About Men and Measures.

W. O. Thomas, a democratic newspaper man of Columbus and Chillicothe, Ohio, and a near relative of Judge Thomas, civil service commissioner, last night told me all about the political situation in the Buckeye state, saying:

"The democrats have a very fine prospect of winning this fall, and I am sorry to see it. Ohio democrats have a genius for throat-cutting over the distribution of spoils, and if they win this year it is morally certain they will split themselves wide open and give the republicans the state in 1884. Judge Handley and Congressman Geddes are having a pretty fight for the gubernatorial nomination. The Cincinnati Enquirer hates both men and never lets a chance slip of winking them. The Enquirer is a thorn in the democratic flesh. It pretends to be an independent democratic organ, but it cannot see anybody to club but democrats, and the bourbons are kicking. Handley is a rich lawyer, with an enormous railway practice and an overpowering ambition to be a great man. Geddes managed to defeat a twin brother of Horner, of Michigan, for congress in a district that had been set up expressly for Horner, and that has given him a prestige. The bourbons undertook to vote on Geddes to down Bookwalter, but the 'harel' proved too much for them. Down in the southern part of the state they have been tickling Gen. Durbin Ward's vanity, making him believe he ought to be governor and that he can get the nomination. He will show up with quite a following, but the workers are not for him, and he will get left. He is friendly to Handley, and will probably throw his strength to the judge and nominate him. Ward really imagines he is a candidate, but the boys are just fooling with him. When it rains soap he generally sets his hand out to catch some. He thinks there is going to be a shower of soap in his neighborhood, but when the clouds roll by he will probably find they had nothing in them but wind. But for their identification with the Standard Oil company the Paynes of Cleveland might have a show."

"The legislature which is to be elected this fall will choose a United States senator. Pendleton has the machine, and will probably be elected if the state goes that way, although he will encounter a strong and a very adroit competitor in the person of Calvin Brice, of Lima, a comparatively new man, but a shrewd one. Brice has made all the way from \$1,500,000 to \$5,000,000 in the Ohio Central and Nickel Plate railway schemes. He knows the uses to which a barrel can be put, and if he starts in it will be the Sam Tilden plan. Bookwalter and other young democrats who are getting tired of waiting for the old fellows to die will be apt to rally about Brice. Thurman is aging fast, and seems content with his seat on the rear shelf."

"The republicans are thinking seriously of running ex-President Hayes for governor. The goody-goody people have great respect for Hayes, and also some democrats who don't know him very well. He is getting tired of raking up the leaves in his front yard, and will drop the handle any time to go into a campaign which won't cost him much. He is said to have a new lot of sage brush lectures for delivery at pumpkin shows, and altogether he feels that he has great prospects. It nettles him to think that he is being forgotten. John Sherman's name was first proposed as a joke, but he has taken kindly to it, and so have a good many politicians. The city elections which are about to be held will show the drift of the current and practically settle the business."

"You are not troubled with anything like excessive modesty with reference to that partner of yours?" said a friend to Mr. Vance Saturday evening after the serenade to Mrs. Seguin Wallace was over.

"No," replied Mr. Vance, "I don't believe I am. I don't know why I should be. This is the way I get at it: You cannot find in all our history the name of a great musical composer who was a native born American. We have and have had men who can and could write music—orchestras, anthems, Te Deums, songs and ballads, and some of them have essayed opera—but they all failed. The beauties of Sousa's work will be brought out next week so that they can be appreciated. I regard it as a fortunate circumstance that this week we had 'Iolanthe' at the opera house and that next week we will have 'Sunglers.' A comparison can then be made between the great modern English composer, Sullivan, and Mr. Sousa. If Sousa's work for artistic and technical excellence is not better than Sullivan's, judged by the severest canons of operatic criticism, then I am greatly mistaken; while in the matter of genuine harmony, real music, one number of the 'Sunglers,' has more in it than all the numbers of 'Iolanthe' combined."

"Perhaps I would be more modest about Sousa if Washington were not his native place; but you know how slow home folks are to recognize the merits of each other. If the people of Washington don't realize the fact that they have produced a composer who is worthy of a place in the front rank and among the best in all the world, it can't be because I have kept my mouth shut. He is a great genius."

"And then—to step aside for an instant to take up another matter which ought to be one of pride to Washingtonians—did you ever hear a finer voice better handled than Frank Pearson's? He is a Washington boy. He and Sousa are of about the same age, say 27 or 28. Keep your eye on these two boys, my son! They have brilliant careers before them."

John T. Raymond arrived in the city yesterday and fooled the first old friend he met by raising his hat and bowing graciously to an assumed lady behind the old friend just to make him look around and see nobody. He began early yesterday morning by fooling the members of his company into rising and going to the railway train an hour earlier than they needed to. He was furnished with a sugar bowl of salt for his coffee at breakfast, and seems to have enjoyed a rare day with the fools.

The treasury cash counting committee, of which J. C. Upton is chairman, began work after the close of business Saturday by examining the teller's cash. They will keep right on counting the cash and bonds until the job is done. When Mr. Spinner gave up his office every bill and every coin was counted. It was an interminable task and occupied the attention of a large force of men several weeks. Every package of bills was broken open and counted, and every bag of coin untied and the contents counted. There was very little coin in the vaults, however. When Mr. New and Mr. Wyman retired the money was counted by packages and bags.

The appointment of E. O. Graves, chief of the national bank redemption division, to the position of first assistant treasurer of the United States has raised a great commotion in the treasury building. Judging from the talk that is heard, "Graves has been the living personification of civil service reform pure and simple," said a veteran attaché of the Treasury department Saturday evening, "and we were greatly surprised to learn several days ago that he was trying to secure a promotion over the heads of several officials after having failed to get Gilliland's place. Wyman recommended his cashier, J. W. Whipple, for the appointment, holding that as he is personally responsible in a very heavy sum for the proper management of his office, he ought to have the privilege of selecting his staff. It appears, however, that the new treasurer hasn't much influence with the secretary, who sent in the name of Mr. Graves. I understand that Wyman has protested against the appointment, and that there is a delay in making out the commission in consequence."

The committee appointed to examine the cash in the United States treasury and the accounts of the late treasurer began work after the close of business on Saturday, by making a count of the teller's cash, so that there need be no interference with the business of the office. The reserve vault was also sealed up preparatory to taking an inventory of its contents as turned over by Mr. Gilliland. It is thought that the count will occupy two or three weeks. There has not been much thorough overhauling of the treasury office for ten years; the last full examination being one made during Treasurer Spiller's time. When Mr. Spiller turned over the office to Treasurer New the latter was willing to accept the cash and accounts without examination and his bondsmen also being willing, the secretary of the treasury dispensed with an examination. The same thing occurred when Treasurer Wyman succeeded New and when Gilliland succeeded Wyman. The latter has expressed his willingness to forego an examination on the present occasion, but the secretary thinks that so long a time has intervened since the last count that one should now be made.

The committee will be assisted in the work by a force of twenty to thirty clerk detailed from offices other than the treasurer's office. A count will be made of the old notes in the redemption division, the new notes in the reserve vault, the silver and gold, and the bonds held in trust. President Upton, of the committee, has decided that an actual count must be made in all cases. The packages of notes will be opened and counted, as will also be the bags of gold and silver coin. He will personally assume charge of the work of comparing the cash on hand with the treasurer's accounts and with the accounts of the disbursing officers."

Insurance Companies and Geneva Award. The claims filed by insurance companies in the court of claims against the United States for the money which they assert is due them under the Geneva award aggregate \$2,982,283. These claims are presented for eight different companies by separate sets of petitions covering each case where insurance losses were paid by the companies. The undistributed balance of the Geneva award—amounting to \$3,252,000—having been turned over into the treasury by Secretary Sherman, March 31, 1877, the statute of limitations now lie and will bar the filing of any more claims of this character. It is generally believed that the claims will be decided by the supreme court, in which event an appeal will be taken to the supreme court of the United States. The insurance companies do not consider the recent act of Congress which re-established a division of claims in the treasury and Alabama claims, and defined the class of claims to be adjudicated, as in any sense a judicial repudiation of their claims. In the case of the New York companies, which are not insured or in liquidation, the courts instructed the receivers and assignees to prosecute these claims to final judgment, regarding them as cases in action for which they (the receivers or assignees) were responsible in settlement of their trusts."

Hospital for Animals. The department of agriculture has leased a piece of ground near the boundary line of the northeastern section of the city to be used as an experimental farm and hospital in connection with investigations of diseases of animals. The grounds are being put in order and buildings erected thereon. Dr. D. E. Salmon, who has for a number of years been employed by the department in the investigation of diseases of cattle, swine, and poultry, will arrive in Washington about the first of May to take charge of the work. Dr. Salmon will bring with him a number of cattle and sheep, and the experiments will begin shortly after his arrival. The Pasteur system of inoculation will be adopted, with such additions and modifications as have been suggested by Dr. Salmon's own discoveries while engaged in investigations at his own farm near Ashville, N. C. The investigations now to be made will be on a much larger scale than any heretofore attempted by the department, and will be conducted with the view of ascertaining the origin, cause, and nature of the Texas cattle fever, pleuropneumonia, and hog and chicken cholera, together with the means of preventing and curing these diseases."

The following is a statement of the comptroller of the currency showing the amounts of national bank notes and of legal tender notes outstanding at the dates of the passage of the acts of June 20, 1874, Jan. 14, 1875, and May 31, 1879, together with the amounts outstanding at date and the increase or decrease:

NATIONAL BANK NOTES.
Amount outstanding June 20, 1874.....\$349,894,182
Amount outstanding Jan. 14, 1875.....351,861,420
Amount outstanding May 31, 1879.....352,553,965
Amount outstanding at date (circulation of national gold banks not included).....352,553,965
Decrease during last month.....1,600,599
Decrease since April 1, 1882.....1,620,187LEGAL TENDER NOTES.
Amount outstanding June 20, 1874.....722,000,000
Amount outstanding Jan. 14, 1875.....822,000,000
Amount retired under act of Jan. 14, 1875.....1,000,000,000
Amount outstanding on and since May 31, 1878.....35,318,984
Amount on deposit with the United States treasury to redeem notes of insolvent and liquidating banks, and to pay claims of holders of notes of insolvent banks.....446,681,616
Amount outstanding on and since May 31, 1878.....1,122,814
Decrease in deposit during the last month.....99,630,590
Increase in deposit since April 1, 1882.....9,660,571

Mr. Corcoran and Alexander Doyle. While the telegraph has been heralding the arrival of the remains of John Howard Payne, the author of "Home, Sweet Home," translated from Tennyson's native shore, and their reception by that distinguished philanthropist, W. W. Corcoran, to whose liberality is due the rearing of a proper tribute to the memory of one of our celebrities, our city participated in the same quiet spirit that pervaded the solemn occasion by the fact that our young American sculptor, Mr. Alexander Doyle, had just then completed in New Orleans the plaster cast of a marble bust of the illustrious author, to be placed on a monument intended for the purpose of commemorating the event. A bond of sympathy has connected once more our city with Washington, as on a former occasion we were the recipients of a gift from Mr. Corcoran, during the Nichols administration, of a magnificent painting of the "Battle of New Orleans."

On the present occasion this liberal patron of the arts has seen fit to avail himself of the skill of Mr. Doyle, of New Orleans, making it eminently an American work and a labor of love all around. Mr. Doyle is finishing the statue of Gen. Lee that is to adorn Tivoli circle; he is at work on the statue of our liberal benefactor, Margaret Haughery, and is shortly to begin the equestrian statue of Albert Sidney Johnson.

Mr. Blaine's Literary Competitor. Senator Tabor is about to publish a book entitled "Thirty Days in the United States Senate." The following heads to chapters will give an idea of its contents: Personal and political associates; Daniel Webster compared with myself; the tariff bill; my speeches upon the tariff; letters given in my honor; reminiscences of great men; my diplomatic record; expiration of my senatorial term; waste of Colorado's glory; congressional and national press upon me and my career; appendix and maps. Mr. Tabor's long connection with public men, his ability as a statesman, his deep learning and keenness of observation, qualify him to write a work which will rival in interest and value that of the late Thomas H. Benton. Mr. Doyle is finishing the statue of Gen. Lee that is to adorn Tivoli circle; he is at work on the statue of our liberal benefactor, Margaret Haughery, and is shortly to begin the equestrian statue of Albert Sidney Johnson.

A NEW YORK woman, whose husband was pretty well off, got a divorce, and was awarded large alimony. She went south—to Charleston, it is said—and lived in pretty good style on the alimony that her husband had been ordered to pay. After a while she married again, and both she and her husband are now living on the alimony paid by her first husband. The second husband not only has the first husband's wife, but takes his money, too.

A NEW application of bituminous asphalt for paving has been made in England with such good results as to merit attention here. Limestone is crushed, heated, and mixed with the oilmen at 200° Fahrenheit. The combination is then pressed into rectangular blocks in molds, under a pressure of about fifty tons, and the blocks are cooled off in cold water. The pavement thus formed is of great density, and the angular points of the limestone, developed by wear, make it rough, affording secure foothold for horses. It is said to wear well.

SEVEN years ago a young man was prospecting in Colorado, and had the good fortune to stop a runaway horse on which a girl was riding. Friends of the girl came up and took her away, almost before she had time to thank him. He returned eastward, and is now a member of the Chicago bar. Recently he had business at Omaha, and was entering the theater one evening, when a young lady, richly attired, and accompanied by a matronly lady, exclaimed, "The girl, the girl!" The elderly lady asked him into the reception room, where the daughter had recognized him as her preserver, and presented him with a diamond pin as a token of gratitude. The story ought not to end here, but it does.

GOSSIP OF THE AIR.

"Hallow your name to the reverberate hills, and make the building groan of the air cry out."

CULLED PHILOSOPHY.

You may note it on de pallis as a mighty risky plan To make your judgment by de clo's dat kivers up a man: For I hardly need to tell you how you often come across

A fifty dollar saddle on a twenty dollar horse; An' wukin' in de low ground's you disliver as you go; Dat de fines' shuck may hide de meenes' nubbins in a row!

I never judge o' people dat I meets along de way By de place whar dey come from, but de houses whar dey stay; For de banian chicken's awful fond o' roostin' pretty high, An' de turkey buzzard sails above de eagle in de sky;

Dey catches little minners in de middle of de sea, An' you finds de smallest' 's' t'atn up de biggest' kind o' tree.

—New Orleans Picayune.

STARTLING discovery by a southern paper: The duke has two watch chains and no watch.

The dome of St. Peter's at Rome lately glinted with a mantle of snow, the first in thirteen years.

"CAN a man marry on ten dollars a week?" is the question. Yes, he can, if he can find the girl who is fool enough. —Harvard Post.

Now that John Brown is dead, the queen should get a corset and a St. Bernard dog. Then she will be safe. —Rochester Post-Express.

GETTING SOBER is the name of a New York gentleman who has bought considerable property in the town of Tual Wreck, Arizona Ter.

The name of one of the successful novels in